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Kabul Times (March 29, 1966, vol. 5, no. 7)

Bakhtar News Agency

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Tomorrow's Temperature
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:11 a.m.
Sun sets today at 6:01 p.m.
Max. +17°C. Minimum +1°C.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear

THE KABUL TIMES

The Kabul Times is available at:
Zarnegar in Malik Azghar;
Khyber Restaurant; Kabul Hotel;
Share-Nau near Park Cinema;
Kabul International Airport

VOL. V, NO. 7.

KABUL, TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1966, (HAMAL 9, 1345, S.H.)

Price Af. 3

Chairmen Elected For Commissions

KABUL, March 29.—Four commissions in the Meshrano Jirgah elected Monday their chairmen, vice-chairmen, and secretaries.

In the commission on hearing complaints and investigating social and labour affairs, Qeyamuddin Khadim was elected chairman and Abdul Baqi Mujadidi, vice chairman and Mohammad Ashraf Mashriqwal, secretary.

In the Justice, Legislation and Supreme Court Affairs Commission Mohammad Hashim Mujadidi became the chairman, Mohammad Amin Khogyani vice chairman and Abdul Hakim Jauzani secretary.

The commission on the affairs of the ministries of Education, Information and Culture, Public Health and Department of the Olympic Federation, elected Abdul Shukur as chairman, Aziza Gardezi vice chairman and Mohammad Hashim Wasukht as secretary.

In the Commission on National Defence, Public Works and Tribal Affairs Mohammad Jafar became chairman and Meer Mohammad Shah vice chairman.

The commission's secretary will be elected later.

Third Kindergarten To Be Opened Here

KABUL, March 29.—With the opening of another kindergarten in Kabul, according to Chief of Kindergartens, the lack of space in the two already existing will be alleviated.

The Chief, Dr. Abdul Ghafar Aziz, who was attending the registration session at Nazow kindergarten Sunday said that the lack of building space and financial backing were the main difficulties.

There are two kindergartens in Kabul. Aziz said a third one will be opened with the help of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Nazow kindergarten Sunday enrolled 47 children from 300 applicants.

The kindergarten has room for 350 children. According to its principal last year only 47 children entered schools creating vacancies for the same member of new comers.

40 Tenth Graders Enrolled In New Logar High School

LOGAR, March 29.—The Baraki Barak middle school has been raised to the high school level. This year, 40 students have enrolled in the tenth grade.

Altogether there are 1700 students in the school.

In a function held to open the new high school the governor and other high ranking officials and dignitaries of the province took part.

The people of the province have agreed to build ten rooms for the new school.

Meanwhile, in Gradez Pakhtia, also a middle school was raised to high school level and a girls primary school to a middle school.

The Gardez High school has 2,081 students and 68 have been enrolled in its tenth grade.

The girls middle school in Gardez has 180 students and nine students have been enrolled in the seventh grade.

Holiday Begins Tomorrow

KABUL, March 29.—The Id-ul-Udha holiday will begin Wednesday, a High Court announcement said Monday.

Wednesday is the Arafat day and on Thursday Moslems throughout the world mark the first day of Id-ul-Udha. The holiday is to last through Saturday.

KABUL TIMES

Due to Id, Kabul Times will not be published on Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.

We wish our readers a happy Id.

STOP PRESS

CARLTONVILLE, South Africa, March 29, (Reuter).—Rescue workers dug their way through rubble searching for six mine workers trapped 5,200 feet (1,700 metres) underground after a gold mine pressure burst at West Diefontein.

Johnson Announces Formation Of Indo-American Foundation At Dinner For Mrs. Gandhi

WASHINGTON, March 29, (Reuter).—President Johnson announced Monday night the United States would supply the equivalent of \$300 million as an endowment for a new Indo-American Foundation.

He said in a toast at a state dinner honouring Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, that the foundation would be established in India for the advancement of education and science.

The endowment, to be made available in rupees, will come from funds acquired by the United States as payment for the supply of wheat to India.

The President said he was suggesting that it be organized as an independent institution with distinguished citizens of both countries on its board of directors.

He said the foundation should be given a broad charter to (1) promote progress in all fields of learning, (2) advance science, (3) encourage research, (4) develop new teaching techniques in farms and factories, and (5) stimulate new ways to meet age old problems.

Officials said the institution would be modelled after the noted Rockefeller, Ford and other foundations in the United States.

The idea had been under discussion for at least a year, they added, and Mrs. Gandhi had

agreed to the undertaking, though operational details remained to be worked out.

In his remarks at the state dinner, the President said that Mrs. Gandhi was not only a woman with an understanding heart but also was a leader with a matchless sense of vision and a builder with a valued view of faith.

He said that the late Jawaharlal Nehru and the late Lal Bahadur Shastri had shown a fidelity to the cause of freedom which, together with Mahatma Gandhi, had created a new nation conceived in struggle and grown strong in sacrifice.

"There is much that binds India and the United States together," he added, "both our nations have the deep-felt people can solve their problems by free choice far better than they can under an arrangement by force."

(Contd. on page 4)

Engineer Salim Returns From Northern Tour

KABUL, March 29.—After visiting various industrial projects in the north, the Mines and Industries Minister Engineer Abdul Samad Salim returned here Monday afternoon.

The Minister visited Sunday morning the coal and briquet factory which is being installed in Puli Khumri.

The factory will turn into bricks eight tons of powdered coal in an hour.

Salim also visited the Ghori cement and power plants near Baghlan, Sunday.

He opened a park constructed by the Ghori Industrial Plants in southern slopes of the mountain where the factories are located. In the 150 acre park 6,000 trees have so far been planted.

The Minister also visited auto and machinery repairing workshops belonging to drilling section of Geology Survey Department.

The Ghori power plant has an output of 9,000 kilowatts which is being used in the cement factory and also for the city of Puli Khumri.

The cement factory produces 400 tons daily.

Newspaper Production To Be Taught At May Seminar Here

KABUL, March 29.—A seminar on techniques in news gathering, editing, and newspaper circulation and management will be held in Kabul from May 30 to June 23 1966.

The seminar, planned by the Ministry of Information and Culture is organized with the cooperation of the Thomson Foundation, a trust set up by a British Press proprietor, Lord Thomson, to aid various countries in developing their mass communication media.

Newspaper editors in the country, Bakhtar reporters stationed in the provinces and students of journalism are invited to attend the seminar, said Mohammad Najim Aria, Deputy Minister of Information and Culture.

In charge of the seminar will be A. R. Crook, assistant director of the Cardiff Centre, and Bashir Rafiq, editor of Zhwandoun weekly will serve as his assistant. Crook, a graduate of Durham University, is a former member of the staff of the Daily Mail, London.

"We feel we can help working journalists by giving them sound practical advice, and by suggesting solution to their problems", commented Tom Neil, director of

Thomson Foundation in London, speaking about the seminar. Our syllabus includes the latest techniques which will make papers as interesting as possible and attractive for reading", added Neil.

The seminar will be held in the exhibition hall of the Ministry of Information and Culture, located on the fifth floor of the Ministry's premises.

Baghlan Farmers Receive Af. 135,000 In Cash Prizes

BAGHLAN, March 29.—Baghlan farmers received Af. 135,000 cash prizes during the Farmers Day celebrated in the centre of the province Sunday.

This is the largest amount of Prize money given to farmers in any province at the New Year celebration. Kabul last week gave to its farmers Af. 100,000.

In Baghlan, Farmers Day was celebrated in Cham Qala stadium. In the absence of Governor Mohammad Hashem Safi, the Governor of Kunduz Faqir Nabi Alefi opened the celebration by reading the Royal firman issued for all the provinces on the occasion of the new Afghan year.

Mohammad Sarwar Naser, the President of Spinjar company and officials of Baghlan and a large group of farmers were present at the celebration.

Alefi said in his speech that farmers who produce our primary products by hard work deserve every attention.

The Government of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal is doing all it can to improve the farmers living standard and to acquaint them with modern methods of farming.

Nasher, in a speech told the gathering that during the last year more than 3,200 tons of cotton were purchased from the Baghlan producers. This was an increase of more than 300 tons over the previous year, he added.

The provincial chief of Agriculture and Irrigation said that this year 195 cotton and sugar beet growers, 77 cattle owners and three gardeners were awarded prizes.

A Buzkashi game was held at the end of the celebrations.

5,000 Delegates Attend 23rd CPSU Congress

MOSCOW, March 29, (DPA).—The twenty-third Congress of Communist Party of the Soviet Union opens here today with more than 5,000 delegates—representing twelve million party members—attending.

Main items on the agenda are the report of the first secretary of the party, Leonid Brezhnev, on the party's work during the last four and a half years and the directives for the new five year plan which will be presented by Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin.

Communist Party delegations from 80 countries will attend the congress as guest delegates. The Chinese Communist party, however, has rejected a Soviet invitation and will not be represented.

The opening session of the Congress will be televised live by the Soviet television network and most of the other eastern European television networks.

Soviet radio stations will broadcast reports of the 23rd Soviet Communist Party Congress in 54 languages—including Zulu and Nepali—the Soviet News Agency Tass said Monday.

The work of the congress will also be reported in the 65 languages of the Soviet Union.

CPSU congresses mark important points in the history of Soviet Union.

Since the party was formed in 1903—14 years before the Bolshevik revolution there have been 22 congresses.

During the Stalin era there was no congress for 13 years until 1952.

the year before his death. In early years the Congress met annually, then less regularly. The party's first programme, calling for the overthrow of Tsarism and establishment of a dictatorship of the proletariat, was adopted at the first congress in 1903.

After the 1917 revolution, the Seventh Congress, in March 1918, approved Brest-Litovsk peace treaty with Germany. The eighth congress, in 1919, adopted the second programme of the party, on the task of building a socialist society.

Lenin's statement warning the Bolsheviks against Stalin, was read at 13th congress, in May, 1924, not long after Lenin's death.

Stalin's gradual crushing of all opposition is seen in the defeat of the Trotsky-Zinoviev group at the 14th congress (1925), their expulsion at the 15th (1927), the denunciation of Bukharin, Rykov and others at the 16th (1930), and the election of a politburo of Stalin and his lieutenants (1939).

President Liu Shao-Chi Gives Banquet In Honour Of Ayub

RAWALPINDI, March 29, (Hsinhua).—President of People's Republic of China Liu Shao-Chi gave a banquet in honour of President Ayub Khan of Pakistan at Islamabad Sunday evening.

Proposing a toast, President Liu Shao-Chi once again expressed his thanks to President Ayub Khan, the Pakistan government and people for their warm and considerate reception.

President Liu said: "We have held talks with his excellency President Ayub Khan. The talks have been harmonious and successful. The friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries have been satisfactory. There is every favourable condition for the further development of these relations. On the one hand, in the fields of national construction and foreign policy, we require of each other nothing particular other than unity against aggression, on the other hand, we have no intention whatsoever to do you harm, nor do you, we believe, have any intention to do us harm. The basic policy of both sides is a policy of equality, mutual benefit, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. Therefore, there is no reason why our friendly relations can not continue to develop. I have full confidence in further strengthening of the friendly relations between our two countries."

President Ayub proposing a toast said that Pakistan wants to eliminate colonialism and China is also opposed to colonialism. Pakistan has much work to do and there is also much work to be done by China. As neighbouring countries the two countries have common interests.

He said that during his talks with President Liu Shao-Chi they had also discussed the development of friendly relations between China and Pakistan. "I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to express thanks to Chairman Liu Shao-Chi, thanks to China for the valuable support given to us at the time of our difficulties," he said.

According to a Reuter dispatch crowds burst out of control in Lahore Monday as China's head of the state, Liu Shao-Chi arrived by air on the third day of a Chinese state visit to Pakistan.

Thousands surged across security barriers to press round President Liu and Chinese Foreign Minister Chen Yi.

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Ball, De Murville Discuss NATO

PARIS, March 29, (Reuter).—France Monday informed the United States of her plans for withdrawing French forces from the military organisation of the Atlantic alliance.

French Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville gave U.S. Under-Secretary of State George Ball a preliminary account of a note the French government was sending to its NATO allies later this week.

After a 35-minute meeting, Ball told reporters: "We discussed the recent developments in the NATO alliance. I do not think I would want to comment further on that."

Another Reuter dispatch from Paris said that the French government will shortly propose dates for the evacuation of American and Canadian military bases and shape the allied European headquarters, a government spokesman said Monday.

This is in line with President de Gaulle's plans to withdraw France from the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation's integrated military structure.

Sen. Cevdet Sunay Elected Turkish Pres. By Assembly

ANKARA, March 29, (Reuter).—Senator Cevdet Sunay was elected on Monday, the fifth President of the Turkish Republic.

He was elected by the Grand National Assembly to replace President General Cemal Gursel who, according to a medical report read to the Assembly, is "unable to continue his Presidential duties."

Senator Sunay retired as chief of the staff of the Turkish armed forces recently.

With the election, Sunay became Turkey's fifth President since the country became a republic.

Saudi Arabia And UAR Dispute Arms Shipment

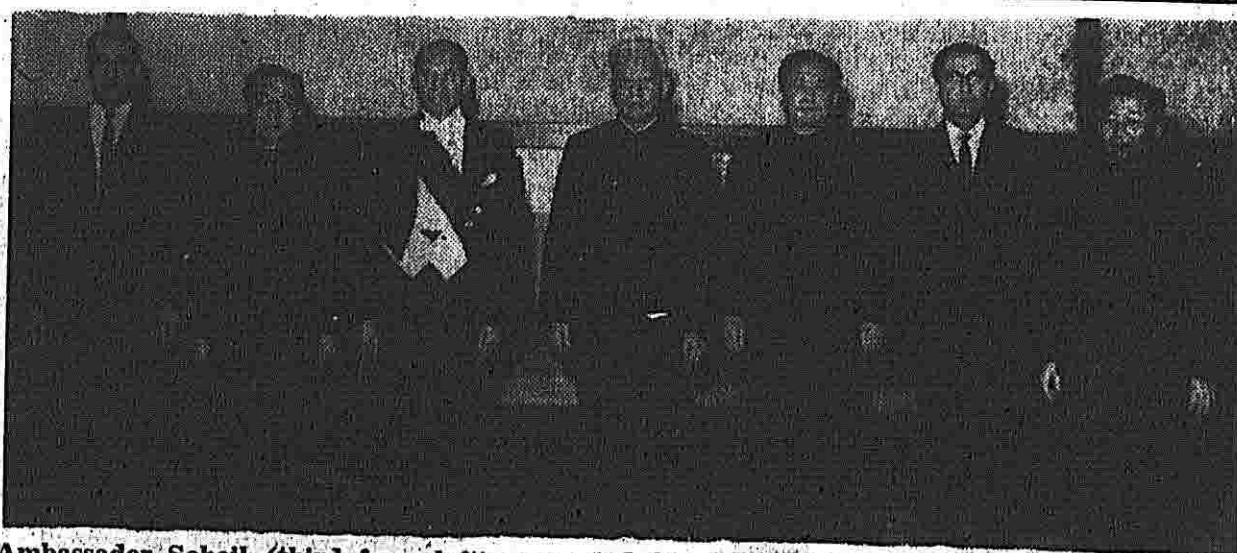
BEIRUT, March 29, (DPA).—Saudi Arabia Tuesday rejected Cairo accusations that it had resumed arms deliveries to the Yemen royalists and counter-charged that the United Arab Republic was shipping more weapons to the opposing republicans.

The UAR has claimed that the republicans, aided by UAR troops, had captured a Saudi arms and ammunition transport destined for the royalists.

The Saudi press today also began a new campaign against UAR President Gamal Abdel Nasser in reply to Nasser's attacks on King Faisal a week ago.

Indonesian Ambassador Pays Call On Sen. Dawi

KABUL, March 29.—The Indonesian Ambassador in the Court of Kabul Dr. Kadar Usman paid a courtesy call on Sen. Abdul Hadi Dawi, the President of Meshrano Jirgah in the Parliament building Monday morning.



Ambassador Soheil (third from left) presented his credentials to Chairman Liu Shao-Chi on March 21.

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New Municipal Law

The new law governing the municipalities in Afghanistan provides that general elections in municipalities be held throughout the country on October 2. Although this date imposes hardships in some of the colder areas of the country, this particular provision of the law is another important step in the direction of introducing democracy into the country and paving the way for the establishment of democratic institutions.

Henceforth, municipal elections will be, in reality, a kind of general election held throughout Afghanistan. Its results, when political parties are formed, may determine the extent of a political party's influence in the country.

The new municipal law explains the municipality's activities, and outlines the way in which officials are elected. The law, defines a municipality as a public entity entrusted with the task of overseeing local affairs and meeting the needs of a district in accordance with municipal and district laws.

According to this definition it is now possible to sue a municipality. The fear of legal action against the municipal corporation should keep the mayors alert to do their jobs properly—although the law suit may not be directed against their person.

The Ministry of Interior can nullify any decision of the municipalities found contrary to law or outside the limits of the jurisdiction of a corporation.

Thus with the implementation of the new municipal law we are sure that not only will our democracy be further strengthened but also municipal government will become more responsible.

We hope that the municipalities will now find ways to deal with the many problems facing them. With the help of the City Planning Department in the Ministry of Public Works,

the municipalities can work out plans to construct new houses and provide their citizens with safe drinking water and adequate sewage systems.

Apartheid Policy

Last week the United Nations Human Rights Commission received a report on apartheid. The report, prepared by Nepal, showed that despite the fact that the General Assembly last year passed a resolution condemning apartheid, it is still practiced in some countries of the world.

A review carried out by the apartheid committee shows that in the past seven months alone, that is from August to February, more than one hundred people were jailed in Pretoria, Johannesburg, and Capetown, while six people were executed for membership in "illegal organisations" and engaging in "subversive activities." Jail sentences for violating apartheid laws range from 10 to 20 years.

With all the pressures that have been brought on the South African government to change its apartheid policy, that country still continues to follow its almost universally hated attitude.

Reports from the Portuguese colony of Angola indicate that Dr. Salazar's government, too, follows patterns similar to Dr. Verwoerd and Ian Smith of Rhodesia.

Instead of losing strength, unfortunately, the policy of apartheid seems to be getting more firmly rooted in these areas.

New ways must be found of implementing the United Nations resolutions on apartheid.

The responsibility to see that the integrity of man is respected lies with every nation but particularly with those most directly politically and economically involved in the affairs of countries where apartheid is still practiced.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Monday's *Isiah* discussed the malaria eradication programme in its editorial.

It is heartening to learn that the campaign has reached to its fourth stage in some areas and has had positive results or been completely successful in other areas, said the paper.

Our people have been suffering from this dread disease for a long time. Now the massive campaign launched by the Ministry of Public Health through the Department of Malaria Eradication, the danger of this disease has been averted. The assistance of several United Nations international agencies in the programme has been much appreciated.

The paper expressed the hope that the Department of Malaria Eradication will one day be able to wipe out malaria completely from the country.

In the same issue of *Isiah* a letter to the editor said that the villages of Urya Khial, Ibrahim Khial, Say Gunbad and Karezak of Paghman woleswali which are the most populous areas of Paghman still have no primary school and so far the Ministry of Education has not taken any steps to establish one.

The writer, Mohammad Karim, urged the Ministry of Education to see that schools are set up in this area so that the children have an opportunity for education.

Another letter writer suggested that the salaries of government officials should be increased.

The Government once promised to increase salaries of its officials but the pay raise was postponed, said the writer. Now at the beginning of the new year 1345 the government should be reminded of this promise. It is obvious to all that the prices of necessities have skyrocketed. This is especially true of essential foodstuffs such as flour and meat.

The writer, Mohammad Kabir Dawari, suggested that the government should not only increase the salaries of its officials but also adopt measures to control the prices of essential foodstuffs and other necessities so that the increase of salaries meets the needs of the officials.

Another letter writer suggested that our people ought to stop lavish and unnecessary expenditures on weddings, engagements and death ceremonies.

The writer, Mohammad Rasul Rahen, suggested a campaign should be launched against old traditions and superstitions, throughout the country. And in achieving this end the mass media such as the radio and newspapers can be very effective, asserted the writer.

The demonstration of Buddhists in Saigon in which some army men participated illustrates that the people of South Vietnam have lost patience with the lack of security and the economic crisis in their country and no longer want to continue the bloody war, said Monday's *Anis* in its editorial.

rial entitled a just solution should be sought for the Vietnam war.

The paper noted the efforts that are being made to start peace talks and suggested that on the basis of the 1954 Agreements at Geneva a peace committee should be established to find a just solution for the dispute.

It is the sincere desire of our people, said *Anis*, that all differences should be solved through peaceful means because it has been proved that solution of disputes through resort to arms has never brought any positive results.

A letter writer in the same issue of *Anis* said there are a great number of young people who want to continue their education but this goal cannot be achieved unless a night college is established.

WORLD PRESS

Times of London today carried a 16-page supplement on Australia. The paper also announced that it will change its format beginning May 3. It will publish news on the front page breaking a 181 year old tradition.

Saudi Arabian newspapers have accused UAR President Gamal Abdel Nasser of trying to spread "marxism in disguise" in Arab countries.

The attack Saturday followed charges Nasser leveled at King Feisal of Saudi Arabia last week, when he said Feisal and other Islamic heads of state were trying to exploit their religion with western imperialists at the expense of Arab nationalism.

Sunday's *Ta Kung Pao* "Kwan-ging daily," "workers daily" and the liberation army daily published editorials giving a warm send-off to Chairman Liu Shao-Chi on the occasion of his friendship visits to Pakistan and Afghanistan.

The editorial says that the current visit of Chairman Li Shao-Chi and Vice-Premier Chen Yi to

Pakistan and Afghanistan will undoubtedly further promote the friendship between the people of China and these countries and make new contributions to the safeguarding of Asian and world peace.

The opening of the 23rd CPSU congress is approaching. The Moscow papers devote most of their materials to this event. Front-paged in bold print are reports on the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee which discussed and approved the Central Committee's report to the Party Congress; the announcement of the CPSU Central Committee that the CPSU Congress will open on March 29 in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses at ten a.m.

An editorial of the *Rawalpindi* daily Jan yesterday said, "The people of Pakistan will prove that no power on earth can weaken the friendship between China and Pakistan because this friendship has been founded upon the principles of sincerity and mutual respect."

People's Daily Comments On Liu Shao Chi's Visit To Afghanistan And Pakistan

The "People's daily" Saturday hailed Chairman Liu Shao-Chi's current visit to neighbouring countries in an editorial.

Parts of the editorial reads as follows:

Chairman Liu Shao-Chi, at the invitation of the heads of state of Pakistan, Afghanistan and other countries, has left for Pakistan, with vice-premier Chen Yi and thus begun his friendship visits to China's Asian neighbours. With boundless joy, the Chinese people warmly hail chairman Liu Shao-Chi's tour abroad and wish him every success.

China has friendly relations with Pakistan, Afghanistan and other neighbours. History has not only on its records China's traditional relations of friendship with its many neighbours in the past, but has written new chapters of friendship since 1950's with a vivid and rich content.

China has steadily developed its relations of friendship and cooperation with many of its neighbours on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the ten principles of the Bandung conference.

Thanks to their spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation, China has smoothly settled with Pakistan, Afghanistan, Burma and Nepal its boundary question with these countries left over from history, thus establishing on the Asian continent one international boundary line after

another marking peace and friendship.

Government and non-government representatives from China and many of its neighbours have exchanged visits in an unending flow to each other's country.

China's economic and cultural exchanges with its neighbours are becoming ever more frequent. These relations of friendship and cooperation between China and the other Asian countries, Pakistan and Afghanistan included, have set a shining example for the new-type relations of equality and friendship between nations.

Ever since its founding, the People's Republic of China has steadfastly pursued a socialist foreign policy of peace and a policy of amity with its neighbours. Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the Chinese people, clearly announced: "The People's Republic of China consistently seeks to establish and develop friendly relations with all countries on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, and carries out a good-neighbourly policy towards all our neighbouring countries."

The Chinese government and people have always remained steadfast to this principle of their socialist foreign policy.

China and the other Asian-African countries have interests in common namely, to oppose aggression and intervention by

imperialism and by all alien forces, develop national economy and engage in peaceful construction. They have every reason to support and assist each other in their common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

Naturally, all other Asian and African countries which favour peace and follow an independent policy have established relations of equality and friendship with China.

It is very natural, too, that the peoples of Asia and Africa seek friendship with China. The friendship between the Chinese and other peoples of Asia and Africa can never be disrupted by imperialism, nor by any reactionary forces.

Chairman Liu Shao-Chi is now bringing the 650 million Chinese people's most cordial and strongest feelings of friendship to the people of Pakistan, Afghanistan and other neighbouring countries.

We are confident that chairman Liu Shao-Chi's visit will further strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation between China and its neighbours and enhance the friendship existing between the Chinese people and other Asian peoples. It will make a new contribution to the cause of Afro-Asian solidarity against imperialism and to the defence of peace in Asia and the world.

(Hsinhua)

Concession Does Not Mean Humiliation, Sen. Fulbright Says In Magazine Article

U.S. Senator J. W. Fulbright, a prominent critic of the U.S. government's policy in Vietnam, says concessions must be offered to the communists "as an act of common sense in a tragic situation."

Writing in the magazine *Saturday Evening Post*, published Tuesday, he argued that a concession was "not a humiliation and may indeed be turned to one's own advantage."

Fulbright chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations committee, said he did not think American greatness was questioned in the world.

It is precisely because of America's great strength and prestige that we can afford to be—that indeed it is in our interest to be—magnanimous in Vietnam," he said.

He said if the Viet Cong or North Vietnam took the initiative offering concessions, they might be regarded as having been intimidated by American power.

"If we were to take the lead in suggesting peace terms involving a compromise with the Viet Cong," he went on, "many people would suppose that the American people had doubtfully about the war—which is

probably true—but no one could seriously believe that the United States had been frightened or intimidated into submission by a small and poor country in South-East Asia."

Fulbright made two recommendations aimed at ending the war in Vietnam.

The United States should "forthrightly" recognise the Viet Cong as "a belligerent with whom we are prepared to negotiate and try to persuade the South Vietnamese government to negotiate with the Viet Cong."

Second, he said, the United States should state before negotiations that "we are prepared to conclude a peace agreement providing for an internationally supervised election to determine the future of South Vietnam and, further, that we should try to accept the outcome of such an election, whatever that outcome might be."

Fulbright blamed both the executive branch of the government and the Congress "for the casual way in which the United States committed its honour and prestige to an unstable and intransigent regime which refuses

to negotiate with its enemies and may yet drag the United States into an all-out war with China."

He said he hoped hearings by his committee in the past and plans for the future "will help to correct past omissions on the part of the Congress."

"There is some evidence, for example, that we are now ending our commitment to Thailand in the same disorderly way that we are so deeply involved in Vietnam," he said.

"There is still time, however," he added, "for the Senate to insist that any new commitment be contracted in full accord with our constitutional procedures, including full and frank debate."

Fulbright also urged that the United States treat China "with the magnanimity that befits a great nation."

He said he United States should "treat China as a respected member of the world community now going through a period of dangerous chauvinism and warranting our best efforts to rehabilitate her to the world community."

(AP)

Law Governing Municipalities

Article 10:

In case death, illness, or any other cause prevent the Mayor from performing his duties, the Assistant Mayor will discharge, temporarily, the duties of the Mayor until a new Mayor is elected. The new Mayor will serve only the remaining part of the term of the previous Mayor.

Article 11:

If a vacancy occurs among the deputies by-elections will be held to fill the post.

Article 12:

The Mayor can be elected, in accordance with the provisions of this law for a second term.

Forming Municipalities

Article 13:

Formation of a municipality, and determining the area and

PART II

property thereof, will take place in accordance with proposals made by administrative councils of the provinces or the Ministry of Interior subject to approval by the Council of Ministers.

Article 14:

If it is deemed necessary, two or more municipalities, formed in accordance with the regulations, can be merged. The merger will be made on the basis of recommendations put forward by the General Assemblies of the individual municipalities to the Ministry of Interior and after the approval of the Council of Ministers.

Article 15:

A municipality can be split to two or more municipalities, on the basis of the recommendation of the General Assembly of the municipality, and approval of the Council of Ministers.

Article 16:

The Council of Ministers can at any time divide or merge municipalities. In such case it will determine the area and, property of each newly established municipalities.

Article 17:

Inhabitants of two neighbouring villages, in each of which there are fewer than 500 homes, can approach their respective woleswali government with a request that a municipality be formed if the distance between the two villages is less than three kilometres and the total number of houses in the two villages will reach the number of houses specified in Article Two. The woleswali will bring the matter, through the Ministry of Interior, to the attention of the Council of Ministers for their opinion.

To be continued

Pravda Correspondent Describes Angola

A *Pravda* dispatch from its correspondent Tomas Kolesnichenko who writes about the struggle of Angolan patriots against Portuguese colonialists says:

Portuguese propaganda asserts that only "a handful of bandits" are operating in Angola, Kolesnichenko writes. In fact, however, the Salazar men can never be at peace even in what appears to be fortified military bases.

The correspondent interviewed some members of the guerrilla movement. From their stories there emerges an ugly picture of a demoralised colonial army. The war has demoralised its officers and men, turned them into dull and cruel executors of the "Fascists' will. An atmosphere of mutual distrust and surveillance, encouraged by the Salazar secret police, lies and utter contempt of

moral principles is reigning among the Salazar men.

Even in their internal military reports and communications they cannot help lying and deceiving their Lisbon command. And this is no wonder because whatever they do is crime and deception.

Kolesnichenko writes about his meetings with two Africans, former non commissioned officers of the Salazar army who recently defected to the guerrillas. They lived through a frightful school of hatred and saw with their own eyes the results of Portuguese punitive operations against peaceful Angolan villages.

It was in Damba immediately after a punitive unit left. The arrivals saw a hair-raising picture. "Zenga, Zenga," they heard desperate cries from children and sobbing women. In the Kikongo

language "Zenga" means "beheaded". Blood stained heads of all young men of the village were struck on poles in the village central square.

Africans, the correspondent writes, flee from the Salazar army. At the risk of their lives they infiltrate to guerrillas so as to take up arms again, this time in order to liberate their country and take revenge on the colonialists for their crimes.

Thousands of Africans, whole families, Kolesnichenko writes, are fleeing from Angola today to save themselves from Portuguese terror. There is danger lurking at every step, the danger of round-ups and on-the-spot shooting. But the streams of refugees keeps growing. Bombs and bullets stop only those whom they hit, the correspondent writes. (Tass)

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Province With 3,000-Year History Meets Challenge Of Modern World

The city of Kabul has been in existence for over 3500 years. The Rigveda which was compiled between 1400 to 1900 B.C. refers to this city by the name of Kubha. Ptolemy, in the second century B.C. in writing on the geography of Asia referred to Kabul as Kabura. Many other names have been given to Kabul by writers of different ages but the city has been in constant existence for the last 3,000 years, although in different locations as its varying names indicate.

Shifting Location

Before the Christian era, there are indications that it was located on the southern slopes of the Hindu Kush, later in the Greco-Bactrian age it moved to the plains of Bagram.

Before the city was chosen as national capital of Afghanistan in 1776 it was located behind Sher-darwaza mountain and the small hill on which the citadel is located. The area is now partly a marshland and partly a cemetery although a few villages are still scattered over the area. This frequent shifting of the location of Kabul City has resulted in designating a whole province by this name.

Many conquerors, indigenous and foreign, have crossed the plains of Kabul on their way to or from India. The city has been built and destroyed several times. Alauddin Jahansouz destroyed it once. The British, taking revenge for the death of a number of generals and soldiers here, did another time. The Arabs attacked the city and were repulsed for two hundred years, the city was repeatedly destroyed and rebuilt during this period. Some two centuries ago Kabul was leveled by another kind of enemy. This time an earthquake rather than a warmonger destroyed the city.

Some of the present features of Kabul give insight into the history of Kabul.

The walls on Shirdarwaza and Asmai mountains were built over a thousand years ago by the Kabul Shahi, or small Kushanites, against the Arab invaders. Arabs attempted to conquer Kabul seven times and they succeeded only on their seventh attempt.

Five Gates

Following Nadir Afshar's invasion, and after Ahmad Shah Baba was chosen by the nation as the ruler of the country Kabul was again encircled by thick walls about 11 metres in height. Traffic to and from Kabul was channelled through five gates in the encircling wall.

They were Kamdary gate located in Dehmadaz, White Gate located somewhere in the vicinity of the present residence of His Majesty the King, Sardar Jan Khan gate located where the main telephone exchange station building stands now, Bait gate behind Idghah mosque near the present Jeshan grounds, Guzar-gah gate located in Guzargah near Babur's garden and Lahory gate, located on the eastern edge of the old city.

For many centuries Kabul was

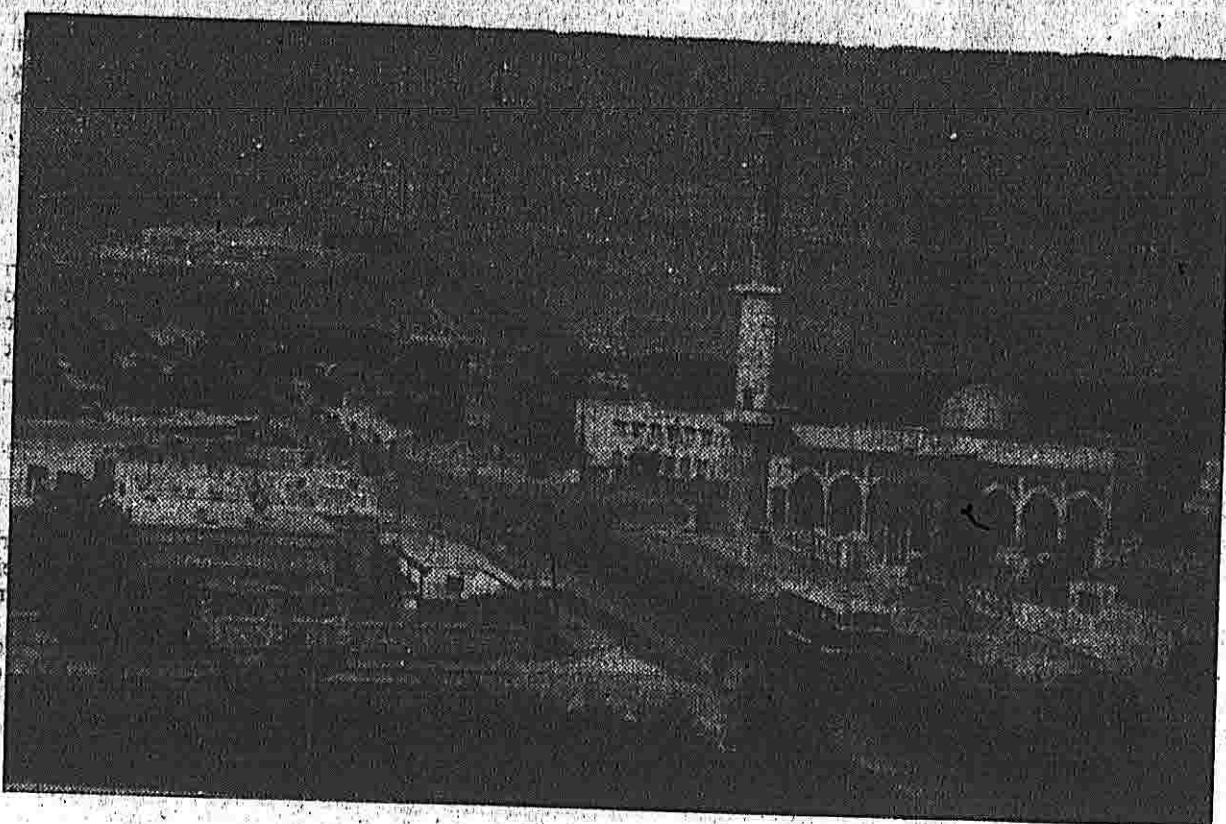
For the last 28 weeks Kabul Times has been publishing each Tuesday a full page on one of the provinces of Afghanistan.

With this page on Kabul, the series on the provinces is completed.

We hope to publish a book in 28 chapters on the provinces of the country including additional information.

We hope the book, with illustrations and maps of each province, will better acquaint our readers with the country.

Our provincial page was edited by Mr. Nour Rahimi. Many people have helped us, including provincial governors, administrators, and authorities of various ministries.



Ringed by mountains and sprawling on both sides of a river, Kabul is a city of contrasts and a meeting place of the old and the new. Here you see an ancient fortress sitting atop a hill, and a modern diesel bus that has almost replaced the 'gadai'. While life in the backstreets of Kabul goes on almost uninterrupted, up-to-date residential areas such as Karte-Pawan and Karte-Seh, have sprung up, completely changing the landscape of old Kabul.

(Photo: K. G. Dutt)

a busy centre of commerce and trade and goods arrived here by caravans from the east and were dispatched to the west. The first travelers from Europe to China passed this way.

But during the 19th century events resulted in Afghanistan's withdrawing to itself. Consequently the industrial revolution, the steam engine and the printing press came here later. The first car arrived in Afghanistan in 1905. The first movie projector also came here at same time.

First Plane Appears

The first airplane appearing in Kabul's skies was on a mission to bomb or rather warn the patriotic armies who had waged the war of independence.

The first road was paved here, under a pilot project undertaken by the municipal corporation 30 years ago. And street lights were installed along the roads for the first time, only 10 years ago.

However when order and organization were established following the civil war, Afghanistan began to have closer contacts with outside world again and these contacts resulted in the face of life here, and the very face of the city and province, changing rapidly.

The province of Kabul includes the following alaka daris and woleswalis: Chardehi, Deh Sabz, Sarobi, Kara Bagh, Istalif, Paghman, Char Asiab, Bagrami, Mir Bachakot, Kalakan, Khake Jabar and Shakar Dara.

There are now in each alaka dari and woleswali of the province many schools and the Rural Development Department has launched various projects in different parts which are aimed at improving the life of the villagers.

The first pilot project of the rural development project was launched in Shewaki, a large village east of Kabul.

Chardehi

Chardehi woleswali is among the most fertile, and at the same time very picturesque areas in the province.

The skilled farmers and fruit raisers in this area, and other alaka daris surrounding Kabul, supplied the city with food for many centuries, before the roads were improved so that melons could be rushed to Kabul from the farthest northern province unspoiled.

Chardehi is also a favourable picnic spot for those who don't have the time or means to travel to Paghman, Karez Mir, Istalif or

other picnic areas located farther from the city.

The Darulaman park and the Taj Beg castle gardens are frequented by thousands of people on Fridays and holidays.

The river before it enters downtown Kabul passes through green tree-covered parts of Chardehi and from Gul Bagh to Guzargah there are many parts where the people, tired from the week's work take refuge after working hours or on Fridays.

Deh Sabz

Deh Sabz woleswali is also a fertile area of Kabul Province. Kabul's international airport is located in this area. The new industrial district of Kabul is also found here. A large area in Puli (Chardehi) along the Kabul-Jalalabad Highway has been set aside for construction of industrial plants. There are several plants now under construction there and some of them, like a woolen mill, a plastic and glass ware factory, and a carpentry plant have started production.

Further to the east is the Mahipar power project which is to be completed by the end of this year. The plant will provide the city of Kabul some 60,000 kilowatts of electric power. Some of the plants constructed in Kabul's industrial sector, like the marble processing plant are ready to start production, but cannot begin operation until the power supply is sufficient.

Kalai Murad Big, Sarai Khwaja, and Karabagh, located on the north of the city, are among the best-grape growing areas of the country. Thousands of tons of grapes, come from this area daily to Kabul while the rest goes to other provinces to the east and south and much more is exported.

Growing Grape Market

Although the area sends most of its products to Pakistan and India in the recent years grapes from this area have also been exported to the Soviet Union and some by air to European countries. What grapes the orchard owners cannot sell fresh they dry. And the demand for the raisins is increasing.

A new plant for processing and packaging fruit went into operation two years ago. As a result of this, the quality of raisins has vastly improved and new mar-

kets have been earned for the product in Europe.

In these woleswalis as the farmers see that grapes and raisins bring higher prices, more and more grape vines are being planted and the wheat the people of the area need is now obtained from the northern provinces.

Paghman

The whole of Paghman can be considered a large park. It is only 20 kilometres from Kabul but in the summer it is much more pleasant there than it is in the city.

There are many public gardens and recently two hotels have been opened. The People have built their houses and laid out their gardens in the sloping mountainous terrain in such a manner that the whole valley of the rushing Kabul River is a large summer resort. Paghman attained prominence during the reign of Amir Amanullah Khan. The first independence celebrations were held there. One of the first cinemas, as well as coffee houses in the country were built there.

Although it is no longer a sort of second summer capital there is hardly a person in Kabul who does not visit it a couple of times each summer.

There is not much cultivable land in Paghman. Most of its population are professional workers who commute to the city. A large number of them of course also find employment providing facilities and services for the thousands of vacationers in their area.

Istalif

Istalif, located about 40 kilometres north of Kabul, is another favourite picnic area for the people of Kabul. Istalif is a large village, with several thousand families living in it, and each family owns a garden. The vast green stretch is located at the foot of a mountain, on the left side of the Kabul-Mazari Sharif highway.

One of the interesting things in Istalif is the village's bazaar which consists of two rows of shops along the sides of a narrow alley.

Many good samples of Istalif's colourful pottery are found here but more interesting are the anti-



A very popular week-end holiday resort, a pleasant twenty-minute drive from Kabul, Paghman right up in the mountains is an excellent place for relaxation. Here you can sip tea or taste crisp kababs in the restaurant while watching the gay crowds pass by or loiter about under the cool shade of trees that abound in the valley. On a summer Friday hundreds of men, women and children flock to Paghman to spend a quiet afternoon under the shadows of snow-capped mountains.

(Photo: K. G. Dutt)

que objects, including old books, coins, guns and tools.

However, the shopkeepers themselves cannot make a proper estimate on how old a coin is. A rare coin of an Amir minted a thousand years ago may be offered for the same price asked for an American nickel minted in 1947.

The number of visitors to this village is growing as the number of Kabul residents increases.

Population Growth

Kabul was thought to have no more than 300,000 people but a survey made last year by the Ministry of Interior showed the number was almost 500,000.

As the condition of life here improves, opportunities for work, education, and health care increase so does the influx of population from the country side.

A town planning expert, while conversing with a Kabul Times reporter last week, forecast that there would be a million people living in the city within 10 years.

The Municipal Corporation, although it is quite active, finds it hard to keep up with the increasing population. New residential areas are being built on every edge of the city but there are still people without homes.

In recent years apartments have been built. Formerly people only wanted homes, with courtyards and surrounding walls, but now some people find an apartment satisfactory living quarters. Many families and individuals now live in apartments made along Jade Maiwand, Jade Nadir Pushtoon, Jade Temur Shahi and other streets. And much more modern apartment houses are being built in Share Nau.

Two years ago the government began construction of 2000 apartments which are to be completed in another two years.

Asphalt and Water

The first asphalt factory in the country was imported by the

Municipal Corporation. During the last 15 years a great number of streets have been paved in Kabul but more streets appear in new residential areas as fast as old roads are paved.

The corporation has also prepared and implemented a project for provision of drinking water for the city. Over 40 years ago, pipes were extended from a spring in Paghman to Kabul. But the supply of water was found to be insufficient and new deep wells were dug, a new water reservoir was built and a new network of pipes was laid under city the streets.

As soon as that project was completed the corporation had to follow it with another. That was also completed and now to meet the needs of the growing city plans are being made for the third project.

The municipality found itself at a loss trying to look after the bridges and construct new roads. As a result three years ago a unit of the Work Corps was assigned to cooperate with the municipal corporation in accomplishing these tasks.

200 Schools

However, within Kabul the Ministry of Education, has been able to fulfil the law which requires the government to provide primary education for all children.

There are over 200 hundred schools and institutions of learning at various levels, in the city.

To encourage higher education in the past anyone could attend school as long as he liked. Now the Ministry is trying to send some graduates of primary schools to vocational schools so that the needs for technical personnel can be met.

Only those children are admitted to high schools and the university who can pass entrance examinations. And then if they fail more than one, and in some case two, years in a single class, they will be expelled from the school.

KABUL

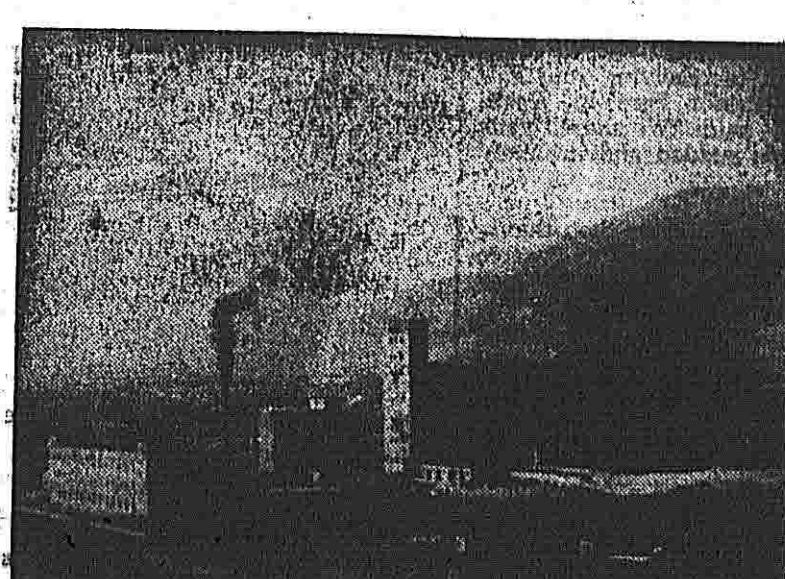


The lush vegetation around Karez-Mir is something to be seen and to be appreciated; an ideal place for picnicking and a trekker's delight, Karez-Mir is a favourite haunt of many people who drive up from Kabul on holidays.

(Photo: K. G. Dutt)



It is now the season for tilling the ground and sowing seeds for the vegetable growers all around the province. This farmer was out in his fields a little earlier than many others as the picture was taken about a month ago.



A 30,000 ton grain silo is under construction beside the older 20,000 ton silo which was built some ten years ago.

The construction work of the silo is undertaken by the Afghan Construction Unit of Kabul.

World Briefs

NEW YORK, March 29, (AP).—Jacques Piccard, the Swiss scientist who rode the bathyscaphe Trieste to a record depth of nearly seven miles (11 km.) said Monday there was no cause for worry about the recovery of a Hydrogen Bomb off the Spanish coast.

BEIRUT, March 29, (Reuter).—The Iraqi government has decided not to participate in a regional conference on narcotics in Tehran on April 5 because Israel will be attending. Baghdad radio said yesterday.

WASHINGTON, March 29, (AP).—The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations committee resumes its hearing on U.S.-China policy Monday with testimony from former Representative Walter H. Judd and professors whose views sought by Republican members.

TOYKO, March 29, (DPA).—Japan will boycott the first "Games of the Newly Emerging Forces" (GANEF) to be held in Phnompenh, Cambodia, in November, the Japan Olympic committee (JOC) decided yesterday.

MADRID, March 29, (DPA).—West German foreign minister Gerhard Schröder arrived here yesterday on a four-day official visit during which he will meet top-level officials on NATO, East-West relations, and Spain's wish to join the European Common Market.

NEW DELHI, March 29, (Reuter).—West Germany and India yesterday signed a technical cooperation agreement providing for West German assistance in setting up technical training centres in India.

Reserve Officers School Graduate 16th Batch

KABUL, March 29.—The 16th term graduates of the reserve army officers school received their graduation certificates at a function held at the Military Club Sunday afternoon.

General Ghulam Farouq, Chief of Army Staff, who distributed the certificates, spoke about the responsibilities of the graduates in both military and civil life.

Students standing first, second, and third in the graduation examination were awarded prizes.

20,220,000 Persons Use Kabul Bus Co. Services

KABUL, March 29.—The Kabul Bus Company has transported 20,220,000 persons in its buses within Kabul city, between Kabul and provinces and Kabul and Peshawar.

An official of the company said Sunday the company has 260 buses at its disposal. It has also a well-equipped workshop making possible all kinds of vehicles repair.

The company was founded 27 years ago with a capital of 2,400,000 Afghani and now its capital is 48,000,000 Afghani.

The company has 782 employees. It serves the line from Kabul to Ghazni, Kandahar, Herat, Mazari Sharif, Kunduz, Jalalabad and Peshawar.

Mrs. Gandhi In US

(Contd. from page 1)

When she arrived at the White House Monday morning she was received by President and Mrs. Johnson and given full military honours including a 19-gun salute and ruffles and flourishes by the U.S. army band of herald trumpets lined up on the balcony of the Presidential mansion.

President Johnson spoke first, with Mrs. Gandhi at his side listening intently.

The President opened his welcoming statement by declaring he was very glad to have Mrs. Gandhi here and that he felt privileged to welcome her not only as the leader of a sister democracy but as a good and gracious friend.

Johnson expressed his sadness over the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri, at the end of Indian-Pakistani peace talks held in Tashkent under Soviet auspices in January.

"Only two months ago we looked forward to receiving your gallant predecessor here in Washington," he said. "We shared your grief in his sudden and untimely death."

The Prime Minister then thanked the President for his "warm words of welcome and for this gracious reception to me."

She noted that she had visited America many times and that each visit had been an education enlarging the circle of friends and leading to a deepening of understanding.

"I come today as a friend," she added, "and I bring with me the greetings and goodwill of the Indian people."

"Mr. President, you have visited India with Mrs. Johnson. We have very splendid and happy memories of that occasion. You are known in India not only as a great president of a distant country, but as a man of high idealism and a warm-hearted friend who has come to our help in a time of need."

Airline Officials Inspect Nord 262 Plane

KABUL, March 29.—A French turbo-prop plane manufactured by the Nord Aviation arrived here at noon for demonstration flights.

Representatives of Afghan Authority, Ariana Afghan Airlines, and some other parties that are interested in buying will examine it in the next two days.

The plane, Nord 262, arrived at Kandahar airport at 9:30 A.M. today and was welcomed at Kabul airport at 11:50 A.M. by the officials of the Afghan Air Authority and members of the French embassy in Kabul.

Nord 262 was on lease for several

months by Japan Domestic Airlines and now, after an exhibition tour to some Asian countries is on its way to France.

The manufacturers of the plane

U.S. Troops Try To Secure Saigon River For Ships

SAIGON, March 29, (Reuter).—Two hundred American marines splashed ashore through tangled mangrove swamps yesterday, launching phase two of an operation designed to secure the Saigon river from Viet Cong attacks on commercial shipping.

The river is one of Saigon's lifelines to the sea. The marines waded in only minutes after B-52 planes had bombed Viet Cong concentrations in the river delta, leaving the land scarred.

The raid, 29 kilometres from Saigon, was the closest yet made by the six-jet B-52's to the capital, and the rumble of exploding bombs made buildings here shudder and crockery rattle.

The ground attack was the second amphibious marine landing in the vital delta area.

Other B-52, flying a 3.20 kilometres round trip from Guam, in the Pacific, struck at Viet Cong-held positions flanking the Cambodian border northwest of Saigon.

Meanwhile a 150-bed West German floating hospital and a medical team will arrive here in the next few months to serve in South Vietnam under an agreement concluded yesterday.

The ship is the 3,001-ton former passenger steamer Helgoland which is now being converted into a hospital ship in Hamburg.

It will be moored at first in the Saigon River, primarily treating Vietnamese civilian war casualties.

Goldberg Plans To Discuss Vietnam With Mrs. Gandhi

UNITED NATIONS, March 29, (Reuter).—Arthur Goldberg, Chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, said here Monday he planned to discuss the possibility of Vietnam peace talks with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi during her visit here later this week.

He told a press conference he welcomed any possibility of the International Control Commission—comprising Canada, India and Poland—in bringing about peace talks.

He had already discussed this with Canada's External Affairs Minister Paul Martin, he added.

Goldberg said the Chinese had shown no interest in taking part in the 18-nation Geneva disarmament conference. However, America was prepared to sit with them and other representatives of nuclear powers in a preparatory committee.

Feelers had been put out for that, but so far no conclusion had been reached.

Heavy Storms Continue Lashing Northern Europe

HAMBURG, March 29, (DPA).—The heavy storms which have been lashing most of Northern Europe the past few days, yesterday claimed two more lives.

A Dutch husband and wife were killed when the storm pushed their passenger automobile into the opposite lane of traffic right in front of a heavy truck.

A small boy was killed by falling tree in Britain over the weekend.

In the Netherlands and Britain, as well as parts of West Germany the storms uprooted trees and tore roofs off buildings.

Many ships in the North Sea and English Channel radioed for help. Southern Sweden yesterday registered 180 centimetres of snow in several provinces, a record for this time of year.

Icy streets caused numerous accidents in Southern Sweden Sunday and Monday, killing five persons and injuring 50.

Four Die As Roof Collapses At Night

BAGHLAN, March 28.—Four members of a family died when the roof of their house collapsed Saturday night in Nahrin Woleswali after a heavy rain fall.

Three persons were injured, in the disaster.

The dead are a 18 years old girl and her 14 years old sister along with their 14 and four year old brothers.

The parents of the berieved family are among the injured. Another son who is 11 year was also injured.

The roof fell at 2:00 A.M., while the family was asleep.

The bodies have been recovered from under the ruins, the Woleswal said.

Home Briefs

KABUL, March 29.—Three students of the Photography and Information and Culture Ministry returned here Monday after completing their training in the Soviet Union.

They are Mohammad Kabir Durani, Ahmad Wali Kohzad, and Ghulam Sakhi Wakili.

KABUL, March 29.—Former Afghan Ambassador to China Mohammad Shoaib Miskinyar returned here from Peking Sunday afternoon.

Soviets Sentence Eight World War II Murderers

MOSCOW, March 29, (Reuter).—A Soviet court has sentenced eight men to be shot for the mass murder of over 3,600 men, women, and children in the Ukraine during World War Two, Tass News Agency said yesterday.

Three others were sentenced to 15 years in a labour camp.

More Communist Party Delegates Arrive In Moscow

MOSCOW, March 29, (Tass).—Delegations of foreign communist and workers parties, invited to the 23rd CPSU Congress by the CPSU central committee, keep arriving here.

Yesterday's arrivals included delegations from the communist parties of France, Italy, Finland, Spain, the U.S.A., Great Britain and Greece.

Among the Congress guests are included observers from the Arab Socialist Union of the U.A.R., the Italian Socialist of proletarian unity, the national revolutionary movement party (Congo-Brazzaville), the peoples progressive party of British Guiana, the Afro-Shirazi party (Zanzibar).

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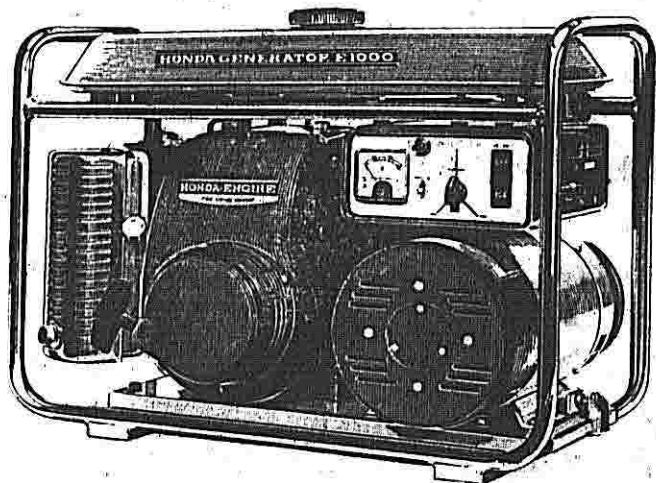
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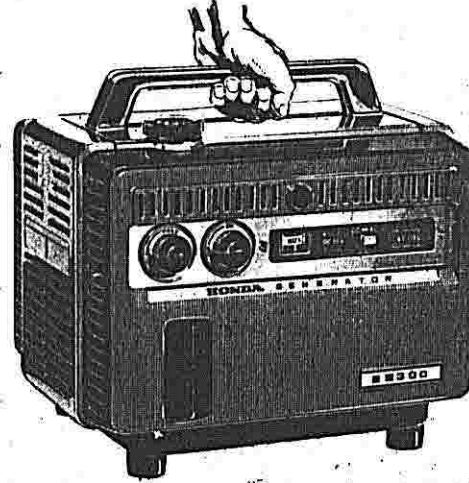
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